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THE FARMER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1833.

ON MANURING FALLOWS FOR WHEAT.

We are always gratified to obtain the views of practical farmers on any parts of their business, especially where the contributor differs from the common practice around him,—for whether he be right or wrong, if he makes careful experiments he is on the high road to knowledge; and may elicit something valuable from others. It is therefore with pleasure that we lay before our readers, some extracts from our correspondence.

"The result of a series of experiments for more than ten years have satisfied me that a very great error prevails among farmers with regard to the spreading of barn-yard manure preparatory to seeding in the fall with wheat. Many haul it out and leave it lying in heaps for weeks and only spread it immediately before the plough. The best plan is to haul, spread, and plough under in the same day; but this course is impracticable, unless the farmer has more teams and hands than would be profitably employed the rest of the year. The next best course is to haul, and spread off the waggon, or directly after it; and not to suffer the manure to lie in small heaps over night. The custom is to take out all the manure before any is spread. On the contrary, I have pursued my plan for years, and have not seen any difference in the crop, whether the manure had been spread three weeks, or only one day before it was ploughed under.

"After manure is disturbed, and then thrown into heaps, fresh fermentation takes place, which I presume is not the case when it is thinly spread over the ground. I am an unbeliever in the doctrine that the nutritive parts of manure, constituting the food of plants, is exhaled. Some say that after barn-yard manure has laid in heaps for some time, and become dry, it loses its strength. This has been my experience; but never has this loss happened to manure thinly spread over the field as it was hauled from the yard: in other words fermentation is injurious, but simple exhalation is not.

"Some may think that spreading manure off a wagon is more tedious than to throw it down in heaps, and then spread it. We mostly spread it directly off the wagon. A man and boy hauled out and spread in this manner eighteen two-horse loads, between ten o'clock in the morning and sunset, which it must be admitted, was good speed. If the time occupied in throwing it down in heaps be added to the time necessary for spreading it afterwards, a balance will be found in favor of my method. This is not idle theory, but the result of experiments on a large scale."

DISEASE IN CATTLE.

We hope some of our readers will be able to furnish us the information desired in the following extract of a letter from Raisinville, Michigan:

"A disease is raging in this vicinity called the Black-tongue, the same which spread over western New York in the year 1820, and carried off very many cattle and horses. Being young at that time, I do not recollect the most effectual remedy then recommended. If some one of the many able contributors to the Farmer, will give the course of treatment then successfully pursued, they will confer a favor which will be most gratefully received by hundreds whose cows furnish the half of their support during the winter season."

CULTURE OF STRAWBERRIES.

A correspondent in the vicinity of Philadelphia says, "We planted strawberries enough to cover between one and two square rods of ground, and had not one handful of fruit from the whole. I intend to dig them up and try others; and then, if not more successful, I will leave the raising of strawberries to other people."

This we confess was a discouraging result; but we can assure our esteemed friend that the difficulty is not insurmountable; and that with a little perseverance, he may yet feed on strawberries as we do, for six weeks or longer every season. To do this however, he ought to have several kinds ripening in succession. We would advise him to apply at Col. *Carr's*, or Landreth's, where he would receive correct information in regard to *their* best kinds, and who would supply him with the plants at moderate prices.

Lest he should find it more convenient however, to apply elsewhere, we will mention a few kinds which are esteemed among the best: Keene's Seedling, Prolific Hautbois, Grove-End Scarlet, Austrian Scarlet, Large Early Scarlet, Elton Seedling, Red and white bush Alpine, English red wood, and the Methven.

An opinion has been very prevalent that some varieties of the strawberry consist of separate male and female plants; and that either will be unproductive without the other. It is an unfounded notion. The strawberry is never properly *diœcious;* but like animals, it is liable to constitutional diseases, and which may possibly render it in effect only a staminate or a pistillate plant,—consequently unproductive. From *Lindley's Guide to the Orchard and Fruit Garden* we copy the following remarks on this subject, which ought to be extensively known:

"In cultivating the *Hautbois* strawberry, plants from bad collections produce a number of what some gardeners call *male* or sterile plants; and many are of opinion, that because they are *males*, it is necessary they should be preserved in their beds in order to fertilize the others; and some have gone so far as to plant them with a rather numerous regularity for this purpose. The consequence has been, that their beds have proved more fertile in leaves than in fruit, and the *stock* has at length been condemned as bad; whereas its sterility has proceeded from those favorite males, the stools of which having no crop of fruit to support always produce a superabundance of runners, which being also much stronger than the fertile ones, have consequently overrun and overpowered them, and literally annihilated the only ones capable of producing fruit.

"Having had a parcel of Hautbois plants given to me some years since, I planted them out, and suspecting there were many sterile plants among them, I did not suffer a runner to remain the first year. The second year, five plants out of six proved to be so, *which I immediately destroyed;* and as soon as the runners of the fertile ones became rooted, I planted out the bed afresh: these produced me one of the most fertile crops I ever saw, and the runners from them produced the successive crops the same."

Perhaps these remarks may assist our correspondent in finding out the cause of his disappointment.

Strawberries are the most productive in a good soil. *Lindley*, in the excellent work just referred to, says, "It should be trenched two spades deep (twenty inches) with a quantity of half rotten dung mixed with the first spit." To make the most of the ground this would doubtless be best; but we grow them in great abundance on a soil not of half that depth. Having land in plenty, we have not been so ambitious to produce the greatest crop from a given extent as to produce the greatest crop with the least expense.

CULTURE OF THE GARDEN RANUNCULUS.

The garden Ranunculus (*R. asiaticus*) on account of its very short roots, has less capacity to procure nourishment for itself in common soils than many other plants. It is also a native of a milder climate than ours, which allows it to vegetate through the winter, and to bloom early in the spring before the drouth of summer commences. To cultivate it successfully in this country, therefore, it becomes necessary to compensate it for the disadvantage of being kept in a torpid state till the spring opens,—for though we have had it to survive the winter, in the garden with some shelter, it has been attended with more loss than benefit.

We have never had this fine flower to bloom in much beauty except in a very rich soil. Last spring we planted some in a soil of this description partly shaded from the hot sun; and others in the open ground, moderately fertile but without having been manured for some years. Not one of this parcel flowered; and when we took up the roots at the close of summer, these were not half the size of the former parcel.

Sandy soils are considered unfavorable to this plant. In the "FLORICULTURAL CABINET," a cheap and excellent periodical, now publishing in London, an account of the culture of this plant, is given by a correspondent,* from which we extract the following particulars:

"The plan I here detail is what I have practiced for some years; it has never failed of affording me an exhibition of vigorous fine headed flowers; and to view my beds when blossoms are in perfection, displays in miniature the closeness and evenness of a fine field of corn, with all the varied brilliancy of colors which comprise my stock of thousands of flowers out at the same time.

"The piece of ground I select in which to plant

* C. R. Carr.

my roots, is nearly level; this I choose for the purpose of receiving and retaining a regularity of moisture which very sloping ground does not admit. The soil is from *eighteen inches to two feet deep;* it is *a strong loam* upon a dry subsoil. About the middle of October, I form my bed, making it about three feet broad; when much wider it is difficult to reach the flowers near the middle of the bed; having *trenched* it over, and leveled the surface, I take night soil fresh from the privy, and spread it entirely over the bed about half an inch deep; this I leave exposed; the rains of autumn and winter wash it down into the soil below, before the planting season arrives.

"About the first week in March,* when the weather permits, I prepare for planting. I now stir over the surface of the bed, *digging it not more than two inches deep.* This is of importance to the success of the plants. I have invariably found that when the soil of the bed was lightened up much at this time, that a bad bloom, if any, was sure to be the consequence; but when left as firm as it settles from October to March, and *only the surface turned over* as above stated, no uncertainty followed, but a regular vigorous bloom was obtained. After the soil is turned over and leveled, I draw drills lengthwise of the bed, each about an inch and a half deep, and four inches apart in the rows. I have seven rows in a bed, and the outer rows are six inches from the sides. After the rows are drilled, I sprinkle in the bottom of each, a small portion of sifted road scrapings of a sandy nature, or river sand. I then place my roots in the drills at one inch and a half apart, and sprinkle a little more sand or gravel over the claws and crowns of the roots. In covering the roots, I am very careful to do it with soil of a similar kind not sifted at all, but broken fine by the spade. *I cover the crown of the roots* EXACTLY *one inch and a half deep;* this I ascertain by placing a few leveling stakes before covering, and smoothen over the bed with the back of the spade. I have uniformly found that when the roots were covered as deep as two inches, that a production of roots above the crown of the old roots was the consequence, *and the old roots perished;* from which circumstance *no bloom appeared that season,* and the young roots generally decayed before taking up time. Nothing more is required to be done to the beds, till the leaves of the plants are all above ground,—when on a dry day, the soil which will have been lightened up by occasional frost, and by the leaves and stalks protruding through the surface, must now be pressed very closely and firmly by the hand about the roots. In dry weather, the beds will require watering. I never pour water upon them in the broad cast manner, for if so applied the plants are certain to sustain injury. I am always careful to pour it between the rows, and not to touch the foliage.

"Early in May I begin to shade my beds by an awning spread over a fixed frame, four feet high at the sides and six at the center; this covering is taken off at nights and on all cloudy days, to prevent the plants being drawn up weakly, and thus render the stems unable to support the flowers. When the flowers are expanded, the covering is kept over day and night."

We have given the particulars that our readers may judge for themselves; but on some points we should incline to vary the practice. Although an earlier period is preferred by the writer, we think it not too late in the season, even yet, to prepare the bed; for as we plant later, it would have time enough to settle; and to such as cannot readily procure night-soil, we would recommend manure from the hog-pasture.

We confess we are unable to discover why water of the proper temperature, applied moderately, and in the evening, should be more injurious to the foliage than a shower of rain.—However, we shall be very willing at least *for once* to obey the writer whose directions in the main we consider very judicious.

* A month later in this climate would be better.

In the bed which we are now intending to prepare, we design to mix a liberal portion of vegetable earth from the woods. A deep soil is like a large cistern; and the more freely the moisture can rise through it from below, the more regular will be the supply. The short roots of the Ranunculus require such a provision.

TURNEP CULTURE.

I am so fully persuaded, from the practice of many years, of the great advantage of the turnep culture to our husbandry, especially the sheep farmer,—and am so anxious to commend it to particular notice,—on the sensitive ground of *profit,*—that I venture to give a statement of the expense of culture, of the product, and of the estimated profit, of a patch of ruta baga, the crop of which I have just secured for the winter. I do not vaunt of the product. The crop was but an ordinary one. The result will serve to show, that if the culture is profitable upon pine barrens, it may be rendered more so upon the rich lands of the west.

In the last days of June, I gave a good dressing of manure to a sandy ridge, the poorest portion of my farm, from which I had just cut a crop of hay,—ploughed and harrowed the ground, and about the 2d of July, put in the seed of ruta baga with a drill barrow. The culture consisted in passing the cultivator through the crop, and in cleaning it with the hoe, twice, and in thinning the plants at the first dressing. The crop has been gathered, and the product found not to vary ten bushels from six hundred. I have to-day ascertained that the ground measures 138 rods, or about seven eighths of an acre. The roots were generally tailed, as well as topped,* which somewhat reduced the measure; but required very little additional labor, and rendered them more comely and more valuable—for I consider the tap roots rather prejudicial than otherwise to cattle. The following is a liberal estimate of the expense of the crop:

One ploughing, 1 day	$2,00
Harrowing, 1-4 day	50
Man 1-4 day drilling in seed	18
Dressing twice with cultivator, half day each time	1,50
Man 5 days twice cleaning and thinning crop	3,75
Do. 5 days in harvesting and securing crop	3,75
Total expense of labor	$11,68

or something less than two cents the bushel. But if we add,

20 Loads manure, at 75 cents the load,	15,00
the total cost will amount to	$26,68

or about four cents the bushel. The value of these roots depends upon circumstances. I have sold them in New-York at 62½ cents. The ordinary price in Albany is 31 cents, and to market men 25 cents. I consider them worth 18 cents for feeding to stock. At this last price the account would stand thus:

600 bushels ruta baga, at 18 cents amounts to	$112,50
And if we deduct expenses of labor and manure	26,68
we have a net profit of	$85,82

from one acre of land, in a season, beside a crop of hay, two or three tons of tops, which are excellent for cattle, and one half of the benefit of the manure to the succeeding crops, none of which are taken into the estimate.

I venture to add some hints, which may be of service to the novice in the culture of the ruta baga.

1. Do not sow after about the first of July—as the crop will not come to full growth.

2. Do not sow upon stiff clayey or wet ground—as such soils are not adapted to turneps.

3. Do not sow the Swede upon poor land, without a good dressing of manure—because this kind is a strong feeder.

4. Do not leave the plants to stand at a less distance than 8 to 12 inches—otherwise the roots will be of diminutive size.

5. Do not bury the roots for the winter without giving ventilation in the crown of the pit—otherwise the air in the pit will become warm and vitiated, and rot them. J. BUEL.

Albany, Nov. 15, 1833.

*An English laborer, who assisted in the harvesting, performed this operation with wonderful expedition and neatness. I think he would pull, tail and top half an acre of heavy crop in a day with ease. He seizes the top and draws the turnep with his left hand, and while he is raising it perpendicularly from the ground, with a small bill-hook in his right hand, strikes off the tap root and then the top with two rapid strokes, and he has hold of another top almost as soon as the root of the first reached the ground.

THE ALBANY CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Was re-organized on the 13th Nov. by the choice of the following officers:

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, President.
JACOB TEN EYCK, } V. Pres'ts.
JOHN SCHUYLER, Jr. }
VOLKERT P. DOUW, Secretary.
CALEB N. BEMENT, Treasurer.
JOHN TOWNSEND, Delegate to the State Society.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jr. Charles R. Webster, Aaron Thorp, Teunis Van Vechten, James L'Amoureux, of Albany; William N. Sill, of Bethlehem; Eli Hutchinson, of Rensselaerville; Abm. Ver Planck, of Coeymans; Elijah Cheesebrough, of Guilderland; Nath'l Gallup, of Bern; Matthew Bullock, of New Scotland; Fred'k Basset, of Knox: Anthony Miller, of Waterlo; and Lucas Witbeck, of Watervliet, Executive Committee.

Although the old Society encountered much opposition, its great advantages to the county are *now* fully appreciated and acknowledged; and the prospect is, that it will receive the warm support of the farming interest.

NEW-YORK CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the 4th of October, an Agricultural Society was formed in New-York city, and the following officers chosen:

CHARLES HENRY HALL, President.
GIDEON LEE, }
J. M. BRADHURST, } Vice-Presidents.
ELISHA W. KING, }
A. W. DODGE, Recording Secretary.
S. FLEET, Corresponding Secretary.
ABRAHAM BELL, Treasurer.

Samuel Swartout, Isaac L. Varian, Benj. L. Benson, R. T. Underhill, Benj. Poore, George Nixon, Isreal Dean, Andrew M'Gowan, Wm. W. Holly, Thos. Addis Emmet, Wm. R. Smith, G. Hopkins, David Austin, A. B. Williams, D. P. Ingraham, Executive Committee.

The constitution provides that there shall be two semi-annual exhibitions and sales of live stock, agricultural implements, and the productions of the farm and household,—to be held, the one in April, the other in October. A resolution was passed approving of the petition for an Agricultural School.

WINTER PLOUGHING.

The Editor of the Bucks County (Pa.) Intelligencer, from whose paper the annexed extract is taken, says that "it treats upon a subject which must be interesting to farmers generally. If winter ploughing be an effectual remedy against the ravages of the *Wire-worm*, it is certainly a valuable discovery, and one which should be made public. Prejudice should *occasionally* give way to experiment, and if the coming winter should prove auspicious, it would perhaps be well, for those who are troubled with this enemy of the husbandman, to try what virtue there is in winter ploughing, and make known the result of such trial, for the benefit of others."

Various opinions have prevailed in relation to the most suitable time for breaking up the soil preparatory to a crop of corn. Those who have respectively selected periods in the fall or spring, have imagined avantages peculiar to each time—and different circumstances of soil and climate may occasionally give a preponderance to one or the other. A sward ploughed down very early in the spring may, when put in order, be as favorabe for a crop of corn as when exposed to winter frosts; but I cannot believe that the plan of deferring breaking up the sod to a period immediately preceding the time of planting is a good one; as the soil thus managed cannot be in a suitable state to impart nourishment to the young corn, as the decomposition of the vegetable matter cannot be effected under such circumstances until several weeks after the tender blades make their appearance. It is, therefore, left in a situation peculiarly exposed to the ravages of noxious insects.

Last winter, observing several weeks of open and mild weather, unsuitable for threshing, I ploughed up a stiff sward, in a field which had been infested with the *Wire-worm*, for nearly thirty years. The ravages of this insect had even been so great, that not often more than half a crop had been raised on the field during all this time. The ground was ploughed a good depth, say from eight to ten inches. About the middle of April it was well harrowed, and afterwards ridged. I planted about the first of May, and, from the present prospect, I should think the field would average forty bushels of corn per acre—and no *Wire-worms* appeared. I know not whether success is to be attributed to the time of ploughing; but it is an experiment, which, giving a favorable result in one instance, may induce others to examine into the best means of guarding against this potent enemy to agriculture. AGRICOLA.

MANAGEMENT OF TEAMS.

The following judicious remarks on this subject, are selected from the report of the Committee of the Worcester (Mass.) Agricultural Society, on Working Oxen:

"The Committee noticed with great satisfaction and approbation the skilful and humane management of most of the teams. While they were striving for mastery, the kind treatment of their masters seemed to urge them on to the task. These noble animals willingly and patiently put forth all their strength to gratify the curiosity of an admiring multitude.

"The anxious visages of the drivers, with their quick and seemingly agitated step, dictated to these discerning animals that something more than common was required of them to perform. They obeyed the dictate, and the work was done in silence without a goad or lash of the whip.

"This kind treatment to the docile and patient ox, should be lauded and imitated; while the opposite treatment, which is too prevalent, should be derided and condemned.

"That man who will cruelly and wantonly goad, lash and beat this patient and useful animal, while bending his neck to the yoke, and freely spending his strength for the service and comfort of man, is the greatest brute of the two, and ought to be excluded the society of a civilized community. Public animadversion cannot be too severe upon such offences against humanity, and the feelings of a Christian people should prompt them to bring such offenders to justice, and to let them know that they are liable to punishment for such outrages against the laws of God and men."

ERRATA.—Gen. Far., vol. 3, p. 387, col. 2, 5th line from bottom, for "*sprung*," read "*springs*."

The article headed "To Preserve Winter Apples Sound," on page 355, should be credited *Crawford Messenger*, instead of *Frankford* Messenger.

N. Y. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It is known that proceedings were entered into by our Legislature last winter, for the purpose of establishing a State Agricultural School in some favorable location, with branches in each of the different counties. We have received from the Corresponding Secretary, John P. Beekman, Esq. of Kinderhook, several documents in relation to the subject, the first of which will be found on the first page of this day's paper—the remainder will be published next week. These documents contain much useful information, and will make the reader acquainted with the proposed plan. Our farmers have a deep interest in this scheme, intended as it is for the advancement of agricultural pursuits. The country is overstocked with professional men, such as physicians, lawyers, &c.—too many are thus brought up "to get a living by their wits," while we have not enough of the number of scientific farmers. Should the proposed school go into operation, it will be the means of elevating the standard of the farming interests, and instead of being overburdened with so many worthless professional men in every section of the country, it will in time supplant them with more useful members of society.—*Hempstead (L. I.) Enq.*

We have devoted a large portion of our paper of to-day to the publication of a report of the State Agricultural Society, and reports of Committees of the Senate and Assembly on so much of Gov. Marcy's message to the last Legislature as related to Agriculture. The object sought to be attained, and which has called forth these truly interesting reports, is the establishment and endowment by the state of an Agricultural School, at which the youth of our state may be taught the science of agriculture, theoretically and practically, and acquire a thorough scientific English education. The object is indeed a noble one, and we are only surprised that the state of New-York, with its abundant resources, besides its numerous colleges, academies, and other seminaries of learning, which are all more or less recipients of its bounty, has not devoted any portion of its wealth to the establishment of schools in which so large a portion of our citizens are so directly and deeply interested. We commend the perusal of these documents to all, and to our famers in particular, as being the most directly interested. Accompanying the reports, we publish a form which has been furnished by the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society of a petition to the Legislature, to be circulated for signatures and forwarded to J. F. Bacon, Esq., Albany, and to be presented to the next Legislature for the purpose of carrying out this object. —*Palmyra Sentinel.*

A PROFITABLE FARM.—A young and enterprising farmer in the town of Florida, N. Y., is said to have realised, for three years in succession, a nett annual income of one thousand dollars. This seems mysterious and incredible to some of our Connecticut river agriculturists, but the secret of it is, he, with the aid of a lad about 15 years of age, performed the principal part of the labor on the farm, and did it well. Ruffle shirt farmers manage differently.—*Hartford Review.*

LODGING OF WHEAT.

An intelligent friend who called at our office a few days ago, communicated to us the result of an experiment made by him relative to the lodging of wheat. He prepared two pieces of ground precisely similar in quality and aspect. On both of which he sowed wheat; on one he sowed *broadcast*; on the other in *rows*, which was thus effected: the land was ploughed as usual, but instead of harrowing it, he sowed the wheat immediately after ploughing; of course the seed fell naturally into the furrow, very little remaining on the ridges. After sowing, the field was harrowed, not crosswise, but in the same direction as it was ploughed. This last operation cast the seed almost entirely into the furrow, at the same time covering it—and when the wheat came up, it stood close and thick in rows, almost as perfect as if planted in drills. This field of wheat succeeded perfectly, and the grain remained erect, while that on the adjoining field, which had been sowed broadcast, lodged.

The *rationale*, (as Loudon would say,) of this, is as follows: In the field sown broadcast, the grain stands close and the circulation of air is prevented, or at least impeded; the stalks, deprived of the influence of this element, remain soft and tender, are unable to support either themselves or the weight of the ears—and the wheat lodges. In the other case, the spaces either vacant or but thinly covered, between the drills admit the air to circulate freely, by which the stalks become firm and hardened.

"The lodging or falling of some kinds of grain and of grass," says Nicholson, "is owing to their standing too thick to admit of a free circulation of air, by means of which only they can preserve a healthy state. Plant one grain of wheat, for instance, in the richest soil, and the stalk when grown will not fall; but plant a great number of grains in the same soil so closely together as to preclude a free circulation of air among the stalks, and they become unable to sustain their own weight."—*American Farmer.*

SALT YOUR CORN.

Mr. Brown of this vicinity, communicated some information to us, in a conversation recently held with him, in regard to the use of salt in corn which is put away in the husks, which may be interesting to the public. He stated that he received last year a quantity of corn, which he had purchased, in so wet a state that he was apprehensive it would spoil. He remembered that it was a common practice in Pennsylvania, when hay was put away somewhat damp, or not fully cured, to sprinkle salt on it, and that such hay generally kept well, and that horses and cattle were very fond of it; he therefore concluded to try the experiment on his corn. He accordingly, as his corn was thrown in a pile on a large floor, sprinkled it with salt, using from a half a bushel to a bushel of salt to five or six hundred bushels of corn. The corn kept well, never became musty, and never had any weevil in it. Mr. B. still had of this corn when he communicated this information to us; and he stated that the bread which it then made was so sweet and good, that it was esteemed preferable to that made of new corn. He also stated that he was not under the necessity of purchasing any fodder for his working oxen last winter, they fed upon the husks of this corn so freely; and he added that they kept in excellent order. Mr. B. was so well pleased with this experiment, that he is putting up all his corn this year in the same manner, using about a half a bushel of salt to five hundred bushels of corn, which he thinks is enough.—*Ala. Intel.*

VIRGINIA.—It seems, by a Petersburg, Va., paper, that prosperity is at last visiting Virginia, and invited and encouraged by industry, liberality and enterprise, promises to take up her permanent abode there. Petersburg leads in the good career, and already has her manufactories, Rail Road and European Packets. Richmond is preparing to follow suit.

A good conscience is the best divinity.

For the Genesee Farmer.

LEGISLATIVE AID TO AGRICULTURE.

That the agricultural portion of the community, that class who are the bone and muscle of the state, and who are emphatically the support of all the other classes, is justly entitled to an appropriation for their benefit from the state treasury, seems to be generally conceded; and the only material difference of opinion appears to be in regard to the shape or manner in which legislative or treasury aid shall be granted. The purchase of an experimental farm, and in connexion with that, the establishment of a State Agricultural School is a favorite project with some; while others, and especially a majority of the operative farmers, think that an annual appropriation from the treasury, divided among county agricultural societies, and by them distributed in premiums, would more certainly accomplish the object aimed at, which I take to be an improved system of farming, and a consequent advancement of the farming interests. By the Farmer, I perceive that a petition to the legislature for an agricultural school is in circulation, and as, since I take it for granted that but one of these methods will or can receive legislative aid, were such a paper presented to me, I could not consistently sign it, I wish to give through your columns some of the reasons which induce me to believe that the county societies would be more useful than a school.

In the first place, the expense, without any return to the treasury, would be less. For the farm and the school buildings, an outset of from 100,000 to 150,000 dollars would be required, and the experience of the state in similar matters has proved, that the after demands upon the treausury would be neither few or small.—2d. No institution of the kind will be managed as thriftily, economically, or successfully, when the bounty of the state is pledged to support it, as when they are dependent on individual talent, enterprise, and industry, to keep them alive. 3d. No parts of the state except those in the immediate vicinity of the farm and school, could receive much benefit from its management, as few comparatively of our farmers could become acquainted with its results; hence the interior counties, while they paid their full proportions of the tax for its commencement and support, would receive no adequate equivalent. 4th. The very nature of such an establishment precludes the possibility of the great majority of those who should be benefitted by such a state expenditure, the plain practical farmer's son, from participating in its advantages. That all who may offer themselves for admission in such a school could be received, is not pretended; the very number precludes the idea. A selection must then be made, and this opens the door to every species for intrigue and favoritism. In such a state establishment it is clear to me, that none but the sons or relatives of the great, or wealthy, would or could partake of its privileges—experience has shown that in such selections there must be money, or there must be political or family connections to secure success, and that the youth who should ask admittance without these powerful backers, would find that such institutions were not for him. Some of these expressions may by some be deemed hazardous or rash, yet the history of the past proves that they are nevertheless true; and in the consideration of a question which involves such an expenditure from the treasury, the truth should be told.

None of the foregoing objections can apply, in any considerable degree, to an appropriation to aid Agricultural Societies. These have been thoroughly tried in the state, and were productive of the most substantial benefits; and the name of CLINTON is not more honorably identified with our canals, than with our agriculture.—That the trifling sum of money paid by the State treasury to the county agricultural societies, and by them expended in premiums, in six years advanced the farming interest more than would have been done in fifteen without it, must be obvious to any one who will take the trouble to compare the present state of agriculture with that which previously existed. It is one of the soundest axioms of political economy, that the money raised by taxes, should be expended so as to benefit those taxed the most effectually; and in no way can this be more certainly done, than by the distribution of premiums. The premium does not require to be large to excite emulation among agriculturists—it is not the pitiful sum paid, so much as the feeling of honest pride, which awakens competition and produces such beneficial results. It is sometimes objected against the system of premiums, that frequently in order to obtain a premium crop, expenses are incurred in producing the article, which swallow up all the profits, and extended to a whole farm would be ruinous. Admitting, (which we much doubt) that in some cases the process would have such a result, what has that to do with the ultimate advantages of the mode. How many are there of the processes in agriculture, arts, and manufactures, which are now indispensable, and the sources of immense profits, which were at first ruinous to the introducer, or projector.—But this objection originates in short-sighted misconception, as is easily shown. A premium is offered for the best ten acres of wheat, and by the efforts made to obtain this, were the effect confined to a single crop, there might be a loss to the producer. But by thorough manuring and skilful cultivation, the ten acres is enriched for years, and eventually repays ten fold the expenses at first incurred. And the benefit is not confined to the successful candidate. By his experimental mode of treating his land, new capabilities of the soil are discovered, improved methods of cultivation are suggested and adopted, and in the end a neighborhood or town find their available resources greatly increased.

It would not, I think, be at all difficult to prove that any reasonable sum of money which should be paid out of the treasury to county agricultural societies, would be more than repaid by the annual increase of produce in the canal counties alone, and the consequent increase of tolls.—That in consequence of the impulse given to agriculture, the sum formerly paid out of the treasury has been returned four fold through the canal fund, does not admit of a doubt. I believe the treasury of the state would be a gainer by dividing among the county agricultural societies, money annually, in the ratio of one hundred, or two hundred dollars for each member of the Assembly sent from each county. At the ratio of one hundred dollars, the sum would be the trifling one of $12,800; at that of two hundred, $25,600; and look at the rapid extinction of the state debt, and the increase of our available means, and say whether New-York cannot afford to give $25,000 a year to advance agriculture. It is in vain to suppose that agricultural societies can exist without premiums; and equally in vain to suppose that funds to divide, will be raised without the aid of the state. I would not advocate the appropriation or division of this money without restriction. There should be county societies efficiently organized, before the counties could receive their part of the state bounty. It would be but little advantage for the state to give, because the gift would not be prized, if its reception did not imply some exertion on our part.—We prize the benefits of our school fund more, and in proportion to the amount received it does us more good, than the Connecticut fund does the people of that state, simply because its reception here is made conditional with certain efforts on our part, which identifies us with the cause; while there, the whole payment of their school bill is considered an affair of the state, and the qualifications of the teacher, and the concerns of the school, matters in which they have little interest. For the foregoing reasons, and many others which the limits of this paper prevent my giving, I prefer, if legislative aid is granted, that it should be through agricultural societies, in preference to an agricultural school, as this mode would bring the distribution of the state bounty almost within the reach of every one, and produce a feeling of interest in the success of the farming interests, which no other mode of distributing the public monies can create. W. G.

Otisco, October, 1833.

HIGHWAYS.—NO. XI.

It is truly so, as your worthy correspondent D. B. has said, I have "operated only among the branches" of the present Road System, and have not applied my ax "to the root of the tree." I judged it the better way to show first how miserably it was conducted, and to endeavor to discover if I could engage any assistance, before I should undertake to demolish the old "castle." Till D. B.'s *third number* appeared, I could not learn whether we were likely to travel on the same road or not—to say nothing about our going in company; but as I am satisfied, I cordially offer him my hand; and am willing to put all my weight on the end of his lever (as I perceive it is a strong one) and would most heartily rejoice if we could tumble the old fabric from its foundation.

Though well pleased with the idea of assistance, yet I am not very sanguine in the prospect of its *immediate* overthrow. Many of our citizens like to "look before they leap," and a part of these would rather not leap after they had looked. Like Hamlet they would

> ——rather *bear the ills they have*
> Than fly to others that they know not of.

And I admire stability of character when it is properly tempered by judgment and discernment; but stability *alone* will hardly pass to the credit of any man, for it then takes another name in common parlance, to wit: Obstinacy, which our great lexicographer defines an "*unreasonable* adherence to an opinion, purpose, or *system*." We must induce more of our fellow citizens to think about this business, before they will be

ready (if I may change the metaphor) to join us in "the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether."

It must be that if our road taxes were applied by a few men in each town, selected for their activity, judgment and integrity that our roads would soon be found in a better condition. Some competent BOARD would be necessary to prepare general directions for them, such as to have roads opened of a lawful width; to make them of proper *stuff*; to prepare sleigh-tracks at their sides; to let off the water from the ruts; frequently to remove all loose stones from the beaten track; and to have all noxious weeds within the limits of the highway duly cut or extirpated. To this BOARD, the officers chosen by the towns should be responsible; and I have no kind of doubt that something *then* might be done worthy of the State of New York.

One of the best regulations ever devised by any Legislature,—because no greater benefit can be done with less expense,—is to throw the loose stones from the beaten track; and though it has been the law of the land for more than twenty years, yet so wretched and inefficient is our present system, that the law has never, so far as I can learn, been duly executed within one single town; and it is a true index to the rest of our management. VIATOR.

For the Genesee Farmer.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES AGAINST THE DOCTRINE OF THE TRANSMUTATION OF GRAIN.—No. I.

The Scriptures have been quoted by correspondents of the Genesee Farmer, heretofore, both for and against the doctrine of transmutation.—These quotations however, have been but incidental, and not much dwelt upon. It is the object of the present writer to place, in a stronger light, the accordance of the sacred oracles with reason and the general laws of nature, touching this contested point. The doctrine in question, finds no countenance from Scripture, properly interpreted, but is there confuted.

In the creation of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, God formed each individual species after its kind, as declared in the first chapter of Genesis. "God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth after their kind." He formed each order of creatures in such a manner that it should ever continue the same, propagate its kind and no other. This law, which he impressed upon the work of his hands, has ever continued unaltered and unalterable in the animal kingdom. It is utterly impossible for one species of animals to produce another species; and where there have been strange and unnatural mixtures of two species, God has rendered the offspring incapable of procreation. Now, when speaking of the creation of the vegetable kingdom, the sacred writer uses precisely the same language which he does when speaking of the creation of the animal kingdom; which shows that God has subjected it to the same unalterable laws, interposed between the different genera and species of vegetables the same impassable barriers to keep them separate; and that it is equally as impossible for one kind of plant or grain to produce another, as for one kind of animals to produce another entire and different species. "And the earth brought forth grass and herbs yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself after his kind. And God saw that it was good." Mark the words, "*yielding seed and fruit after his kind*," each after its *own* kind and not after *another*. Grass yielding grass, wheat yielding wheat, and chess yielding chess: for chess is as much a distinct genus of plants from wheat, as wheat is from rye, oats or grass: thus perpetuating the different genera and species of plants, and keeping each kind separate from the others to the end of time.

No one will dispute that the animal kingdom have obeyed this law. Why should we suppose then, that any individual genera or species of the vegetable kingdom, have transgressed it? How has it come to pass, that that plant which yields to man the "staff of life," has ceased in any instance, "*to yield seed after his kind*," but instead thereof a worthless grain scarce fit for cattle to eat? To suppose that it has, would be to impeach the wisdom of the creator when he formed it for man, and his veracity when he pronounced of the work of his hands, "that it was good."

In our next we shall show from another passage of the sacred writings, the falsity of the doctrine in question. W. W. B.

Hammond's Port, 1833.

For the Genesee Farmer.

THE AMERICAN HAZEL NUT.

I have cultivated *the filbert* for eight on nine years; and never having had one tea-cupful of nuts in the whole time from several large bushes, I have come to the conclusion that this kind of culture is unprofitable. The barrenness appears to be caused either by intense cold in the winter, or by severe vernal frosts. I am aware that some others have been more successful; but in no case that has come to my knowledge, has the owner had nuts enough to pay the interest on the first cost of the tree, to say nothing of extra charges, rent of land, or subsequent cultivation.

We may understand something more of this matter by considering that the tree is a native of milder climates; and that its catkins being pendant, are exposed during the whole winter.

I have therefore turned my attention to our indigenous species of *Corylus*, inured and adapted to our weather,—fruit of which for the first time in my grounds, has been produced this season. The prospect of their productiveness is very encouraging.

Naturally, the American Hazle Nut grows in heavy or clogy soils; and into such it may be best to transplant it. The beaked hazel nut (*C. rostrata*) is also a native, and deserves a trial.

A PRACTICAL GARDENER.

For the Genesee Farmer.

CHESS.

MESSRS. L. TUCKER & Co.—In the year 1832 one of my neighbors sowed a small piece of about half an acre of first rate bottom land with oats, and seeded it down with herds grass.—When the oats were perfectly ripe and dry, I assisted in harvesting them, and discovered they shelled considerably. In about five or six weeks after the oats were cut, the ground was completely covered with green oats, of the hight of about six inches. Cattle were then turned into the lot and the oats fed close to the ground. This year, 1833, about the first of August, the ground was mowed—the crop consisted of a small crop of grass, and about ten bushels of first rate chess, comparing exactly with that which is termed wheat chess. If wheat or oats will not turn to chess, I should be much gratified, through the columns of your paper (the Genesee Farmer) to know where that chess came from.

A. P. ROBINSON.

Lancaster, Erie co., Oct. 25, 1833.

For the Genesee Farmer.

ADDRESS

Of the Farmington Temperance Society, held 10th mo. (October) 19, 1833, to Makers and Venders of ARDENT SPIRITS in its vicinity.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—We address you with much good will, upon a subject of great importance. We wish you prosperity in an honest pursuit of business, profitable to yourselves and the community; but we sincerely doubt whether a traffic in the above named article will prove to be so. When we consider into what kind of company it introduces you, and how prone we are (sometimes imperceptibly) to be affected by it—to those who are in the daily practice of handing it to others, we conceive there is great danger of partaking, at least, of a little themselves; and it is generally from small beginnings that a confirmed and destroying habit is produced, and it is too often the case that the children of such persons imitate the practice of their fathers.

We may observe numerous instances as we travel in our country, of places where taverns were formerly kept, showing the marks of desolation, and generally the cause may be confidently guessed.

You occupy an important place in the community—it is in your power to contribute largely towards drying up the streams of vice, and soothing the pangs of many an aching heart, for intemperate persons are generally so in proportion to the facility with which they can obtain the destroying beverage. We hope it may not be necessary to point out to you the numerous and dreadful effects of intemperance, nor could we trace them but in part, for truly their name is *legion*, for they are many.

We disclaim all sectarian views and party feelings, with respect either to religion or politics. We wish to embrace all classes of men in promoting total abstinence from the use of distilled spirits, except as medicine. We are confident that if such a measure could be effected it would be a very great and incalculable advantage to the inhabitants of our country. In the spirit of brotherly kindness, we call upon you—we ask your aid—we desire you to desist from making or vending ardent spirits, except when you have substantial reason to believe it will be used only for medicine.

We hope that none of you will indulge the conclusion, that if you do not sell it, others will—an excuse that may be urged for the commission of *great crimes*. We acknowledge that your compliance with our request may cause you to sustain a temporary sacrifice of property, but we are confident that this will be more than repaid by the satisfaction you will feel when you see that as the cause advances, the morals of the people will be improved; and regularity and good order will produce prosperity, and be fruitful parents of the welfare of all classes.

But if there should be any who disregard our affectionate and disinterested solicitation, we would remind them that it is solemnly declared, "wo unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to him and makest him drunken." ASA B. SMITH, Pres't.

J. C. HATHAWAY, Sec'y.

[Read and approved by the Wayne co. Tem. Society, October 31, 1833.]

GEO. E. POMEROY, Sec'y.

A fool may chance to put something in a wiseman's head.

PREPARATION OF FOOD FOR SWINE AND CATTLE.

It has been observed by an English writer on agriculture, that an apparatus for steaming food for cattle should be considered as a necessary appendage to every arable and dairy farm, of a moderate size. It has been long known that many sorts of roots, and particularly the potatoe, become much more valuable by undergoing this sort of preparation. And it is equally well known that when thus prepared they have been employed alone as a substitute for hay, and with cut straw both for hay and corn, in the feeding of horses as well as other animals. To a farmer who keeps many horses or cattle, or even swine or poultry, the practice of boiling their food in steam is so great a saving and advantage, that it deserves the most particular attention. Though potatoes have often been given raw to both horses and cattle, they are found to be infinitely preferable, when cooked by steam, as they are thereby rendered much drier, and more nutritive. This has been long since shown by the experiments of Wakefield of Liverpool, who, in order to ascertain it, fed some of his horses on steamed, and some on raw potatoes, and soon found the horses on steamed potatoes had greatly the advantage, in every respect. Those on the steamed potatoes looked perfectly smooth and sleek, while the others were quite rough.

The following description of a Root Steamer is from the "*Farmer's Assistant:*"

STEAM-BOILER.

This is an implement that no farmer or planter should be without, as potatoes, particularly, are nearly doubled in value, for feeding and fatting, when boiled. Turneps and other roots, and pumpkins, are also much improved, as food for cattle, by a similar process.

Boiled clover hay is found very good for keeping swine during winter; and we are of opinion, that if fed to milch cows during that season, it would greatly improve the quantity of their milk, and keep them in better order, than when fed dry to them. We believe this to be well worthy of a fair experiment, by having a vat, or box, to hold the hay sufficiently large for the purpose.

A steam-boiler is commonly made by setting a kettle, holding twelve gallons or more, in a furnace, of brick or stone; and over this a hogshead, with one head taken out, and the other bored full of holes, is set so close that the steam of the kettle, when boiling, can only rise through the holes, and thence ascend among the articles to be boiled in the hogshead, and pass off at the top. In this way a hogshead full of potatoes will be nearly as soon boiled, as a small part of them only could have been, if placed in the kettle underneath.

As the kettle must be so closed as to prevent any steam passing off but through the bottom of the hogshead or vat, a pipe or tube must be set in one side, through which, with the aid of a tunnel, the water is to be poured into the kettle, as often as occasion may require. When poured in, the tube is to be stopped, with a plug for the purpose.

Grain of all kinds may be steamboiled to great advantage, for feeding and fatting cattle; but, in that case, it is requisite to have the bottom of the hogshead covered with a cloth, to prevent the grain running down through the holes.

By experiments which have been accurately made in Pennsylvania upon Indian corn and potatoes used for fatting swine, it was found that they increased in weight one-third faster on the boiled than on the unboiled food; or, in other words, they gained three pounds when fed on the former, where they only gained two pounds when fed on the latter. We are fully of opinion that steam-boiling food, for feeding or fatting all sorts of cattle, generally increases the value of the food, as much as forty or fifty per cent.

We are induced to lay this down, as a general rule, that all kinds of food, whether for man or beast, is more or less improved in its nutrimental qualities by being boiled. This is evidently the case in regard either to grain or roots; and we believe that every kind of vegetable matter, even green grass itself, will be found much improved, as a food foor cattle, when it has been sufficiently subjected to the operation of the steam-boiler. But whether the additional expense thus incurred would, in all cases be found overbalanced by the additional value thus given to the food, must depend on the results of experiments to be fairly and properly made.—*N. E. Farmer.*

From the Easton Whig.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

A paper read before the Agricultural Board, (Eastern Shore, Md.) by SAMUEL STEVENS, Esq.

In the early part of my life, having determined to pursue agriculture, I thought it requisite to lay down some plan which I might follow systematically, whereby I might be able to improve my land, and observe the advantages, if any, arising threfrom—I did so, and in order to comply with the following question, which has been presented to the Board of Trustees, viz: "What is the best mode of laying off a farm, taking into consideration fields, lots, homestead, garden, orchard and pasture?" I have taken the liberty of transcribing some of my first views, which were prepared for the consideration of a former society; but finding it not to act with that spirit of emulation, calculated to draw forth the energy of the farmer, I declined presenting it. Having found it among some of my old papers, it is as follows, commencing with the year 1807, viz. six fields.

In the spring, 1807, seeded No. 1, in oats and clover; same spring, planted No. 2 in Indian corn; autumn 1807, seeded No. 2 in wheat, and fallowed No. 3; spring 1808, seeded No. 4 in oats and clover; same spring planted No. 5 in Indian corn; in June 1808, cut a crop of clover from No. 1, and in September rippled a crop of seed; in autumn 1808, seeded wheat on No. 5, (corn ground,) and fallowed No. 6; spring 1809, seeded oats and clover on No. 2; same spring planted Indian corn on No. 3; June 1809, cut hay from No. 4, and September took a crop of seed; fall 1809, seeded wheat on No. 3, (corn ground,) and fallowed No. 1. Having now commenced the system, let me particularly recommend No. 1, not to be grazed on, or clover cut from it, during the spring or summer of 1809, but suffer it to grow without restraint, (but the weeds which will naturally spring up should be eradicated as far as practicable,) and in the fall, say September 20, plough in the clover from six to eight inches deep, and roll it well as soon after ploughing as possible,—then seed your wheat and harrow it in, (provided your soil will admit of having it harrowed in,) if not, plough it in shoal so as not to disturb the sod; all should be performed as quick as possible after ploughing. Clover well turned in will improve your land, and act as a nutriment to the wheat. Spring 1810, seeded oats and clover on No. 5—same spring planted corn on No. 6. Then proceed as described above. From a regular rotation of crops, agreeably to the annexed plan, you will cultivate corn in each field but once in six years, and oats the same, and both crops are on wheat stubble, a crop of wheat from some of the fields every two years, and others every four years,—putting two in wheat annually causes your wheat crops to deviate, but you have the whole of your farm annually under cultivaton, and take from each apartment a profitable crop, except one from which you turn in the clover, which should be considered the most lucrative. There are two reasons for recommending the culture of oats, first, because I conceive one acre of oats can be cultivated for half the price an acre of corn can, and twice the number of bushels can be produced, and two gallons of oats are more than equal to one of corn, which leaves a balance of one hundred per cent. in favor of oats; secondly, I entertain an idea that clover seed will take root and flourish more rapidly when deposited on ground fresh and well broken, than on wheat where the ground is hard, and subject to remain several weeks on the ground before it sinks. It may be inquired, what will be done for pasture? In answer, I will say, let your stock be confined in a large and dry farm-yard, into which you should draw fifty loads of litter and ditch bank, marl, or good dirt, per week; there feed your stock, for which you will have a sufficient quantity of straw and hay, (provided you are fortunate,) until the green clover is ready to cut,—the great quantity of manure will more than compensate for the extra expense of feeding, and your horses will perform more hard labor on dry food, and escape the casualties which are incident to horses in the spring of the year, but you will have pasture after harvest on the wheat fields.

Table of Rotation.

No. 1. Spring 1807, oats and clover, June 1808, cut clover; fall, ripple seed, fall 1809 fallowed on clover, July 1810 pasture, spring 1811 corn; autumn 1811 wheat; July 1812 pasture, spring 1813 oats and clover; June 1814 cut clover.

No. 2. Spring 1807 corn, fall 1807 wheat, July 1808 pasture, spring 1809 oats and clover, June 1810 cut clover, same fall rippled seed, autumn 1811 wheat on clover, July 1812 pasture, spring 1813 corn, fall 1813 wheat, July 1814 pasture, spring 1815 oats and clover.

No. 3. Autumn 1807 wheat, July 1808 pasture, spring 1809 corn, fall 1809 wheat, July 1810 pasture, spring 1811 oats and clover, June 1812 cut clover, same fall rippled seed, autumn 1813 wheat on clover, July 1814 pasture, spring 1815 corn.

No. 4. Spring 1808 oats and clover, June 1809 cut clover, same fall rippled seed, autumn 1810 wheat on clover, July 1811 pasture, spring 1812 corn, autumn 1812 wheat, July 1813 pasture, spring 1814 oats and clover.

No. 5. Spring 1808 corn, same fall wheat, July 1809 pasture, spring 1810 oats and clover, June 1811 cut clover, same fall rippled seed, autumn 1812 wheat on clover, July 1813 pasture, spring 1814 corn, same fall wheat.

No. 6. Autumn 1808 wheat, July 1809 pasture, spring 1810 corn, autumn 1810 wheat, July 1811 pasture, spring 1812 oats and clover, June 1813 cut clover, same fall rippled seed, autumn 1814 wheat on clover.

This system I pursued, (with the exception of soiling my stock,) for several years, and was much pleased with it, and am well convinced it improved my land from ploughing in the clover; but experience taught me to believe it filled my ground with weeds and garlic, which in my estimation proceeded from the ground not being sufficiently rich to produce a heavy crop of clover, by which means those obnoxious weeds would have been subdued. At that time I had not discovered my marl banks, consequently was not able to procure a sufficient quantity of manure to cover the oat field, where I would recommend the whole force of manure to be applied, of course abandoned it. It then became requisite to resort to some other mode, and having discovered my marl and its utility, I resolved to put my farm in seven fields, annually cultivating two in Indian corn, putting one of said fields in wheat and breaking one for fallow, leaving the other stock field vacant on which I seeded wheat in fallow the fall following, but during the preceding winter and summer, applied all my manuring power on it with marl, &c. &c. taking care to have all my winter farm yard manure converted into compost in the spring by drawing it in the same field on my head lands; first ploughing a space of twelve or fifteen feet wide to deposit it on, then carefully covering it with the ditch bank and the scouring of the ditches to protect it from the sun, where it remains until fall, when the field is well prepared for wheat, the compost is spread out and ploughed in with the wheat, on which I seed clover. By this rotation of crops you will always break one clover field for corn, and have the other corn on wheat stubble, after you get under full operation, and have the whole of your farm under a good crop except one field, viz: two in corn, two in wheat, two in clover, (one to cut and one to pasture,) and one vacant, viz: the stock field, as will be made evident in the following table.

No. 1. Spring 1815 corn, fall 1815 wheat, spring 1817 corn, fall 1818 fallow on clover, spring 1822 corn, fall 1822 wheat, spring 1824 corn, fall

1825 fallow and clover, spring 1829 corn, fall 1829 wheat.

No. 2. Spring 1815 corn, fall 1816 fallow and clover, spring 1820 corn, fall 1820 wheat, spring 1822 corn, fall 1823 fallow and clover, spring 1827 corn, fall 1827 wheat, spring 1829 corn.

No. 3. Fall 1815 fallow, spring 1817 corn, fall 1817 wheat, spring 1819 corn, fall 1820 fallow and clover, spring 1824 corn, fall 1824 wheat, spring 1826 corn, August 1827 fallow and clover.

No. 4. Spring 1816 corn, fall 1816 wheat, spring 1818 corn, autumn 1819 fallow and clover, spring 1823 corn, fall 1823 wheat, spring 1825 corn, fall 1826 fallow and clover.

No. 5. Spring 1816 corn, fall 1817 fallow and clover, spring 1821 corn, fall 1821 wheat, spring 1823 corn, fall 1824 fallow and clover, spring 1828 corn, fall 1828 wheat.

No. 6. Spring 1818 corn, fall 1818 wheat, spring 1820 corn, fall 1821 fallow and clover, spring 1825 corn, fall 1825 wheat, spring 1827 corn, fall 1828 fallow and clover.

No. 7. Spring 1819 corn, fall 1819 wheat, spring 1821 corn, fall 1822 fallow and clover, spring 1826 corn, fall 1826 wheat, spring 1828 corn, fall 1829 fallow and clover.

You will remark that I have made an exception to one field being in cultivation, viz: the vacant stock field, but you may, without any interference with your fallow, seed oats on it, and put wheat on oat stubble. But still objections present themselves, viz: you are debarred the opportunity of drawing marl, marsh mud, or bank shell on it from the spring until harvest, and again it will be taking four successive crops before you apply your wheat fallow and clover; whereas, by omitting the oats you take but three, viz: *corn, wheat, corn,* then fallow and clover, which I consider no disadvantage, as you are enabled to destroy all weeds and garlic before the application of clover, and to compensate for the reduction of the land you restore it by the application of *marl, marsh mud, lime,* or *bank shells,* being ploughed in during the summer, and remanured by compost being spread and ploughed in with the fallow wheat followed by clover, which remains until the fifth spring, which will be readily perceived by the table presented; and here let me remark, that *clover* and *manure* are the Sampsons of farming. Having persevered in the last mentioned system until I made myself well acquainted with the advantages and disadvantages thereof, I can safely say my crops have increased under it both in quantity and quality, although the last seven years have been unfavorable to wheat. The garlic has almost disappeared, which is of high importance--still there are some objections to the above; one is, I have my doubts whether or not it improves the land as much as the first system, as it must be a self-evident fact, clover turned in will improve land, and by the latter, one field of corn is put on clover—although I have observed, under the latter mode, my crops have increased, it will be remembered I had no marl, nor not half the quantity of compost in my first system, as now. The second objection is, I had no pasture from the planting of corn until the first of June, when the stock should be turned on clover and not earlier, therefore thought it advisable to make a small exchange. My present plan of farming is much like the last, only dispensing with the fallow, but continuing the seven fields—two in corn, in lieu of the fallow, cut the corn from one of the fields, on which I apply all my manure, as before recommended, on wheat and clover, and put wheat on the other corn field in the usual way—this gives me additional pasture; my experience has been of short duration on the last mentioned system, therefore am not able to say much for or against it, but fear I am sometimes too much hurried for time to remove my corn and then apply the manure, particularly should the fall season be unfavorable for farm work. The above proceedings have altogether been confined to one farm; I have another which has for a long time been divided into four fields, putting one annually in corn, in the fall seed it down in wheat and clover, in the spring applying all my manure to the corn ground; you have then one in corn, one in wheat, two in clover, (one to cut, the other to pasture on)—still you want pasture from April to June, when clover should be turned in on, as previously observed.

I have thus taken the liberty of laying before the board four plans or systems of farming, which have passed under my view, practically, for the last twenty-five years, and after a mature deliberation, have come to the conclusion, that the seven field system, as reference to second table of rotation, may be the most profitable to pursue, particularly if convenience will enable the farmer to soil his stock, as laid down in first six field system, or a standing pasture can be presented until June. One more remark and I am done. By the seven field system you will observe one corn crop annually will be on clover, therefore, as you do not turn in clover for fallow, which I consider of high importance, I would strongly recommend to have the clover field, (after taking therefrom a crop of seed,) reserved unpastured and turned in, in the fall, as a preparation for corn, by which means you procure all the advantage to be derived from the clover. S. STEVENS.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

After our paper was ready for the press, we received the following proceedings, which we lose no time in publishing, and we hope the example set by Erie county will be followed by every county in the State. The friends of Agriculture should make a vigorous effort to press its claims upon the attention of the Legislature.

At a convention of the Agricultural citizens of the county of Erie, convened at the court house in the city of Buffalo, on the 13th Nov. 1833, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Board of Supervisors of said county, Lewis F. Allen, Esq. of Buffalo, was called to the chair, and Ralph Plumb, of Collins, appointed secretary.

The following delegates from the several towns appeared and took their seats:

Amherst—John Hutchinson.
Aurora—Jonathan Hoyt and Jonathan Bowen.
Alden—Jonathan Larkin.
Buffalo—Lewis F. Allen, Benjamin Hodge, jr. Wm. W. Chapin and Amos Callender.
Boston—Epaphras Steele.
Collins—Ralph Plumb.
Colden—Leander J. Roberts.
Concord—Carlos Emmons.
Clarence—Benjamin O. Bivens and Edmund Hull.
Eden—Harvey Caryl.
Evans—Aaron Salisbury.
Hamburgh—Elisha Smith.
Holland—Moses McArthur.
Lancaster—John Brown.
Newstead—William Jackson and Stephen Osborn.
Sardinia—Henry Bowen.
Wales—Nathan M. Mann.

After a full discussion and interchange of sentiments upon the subjects of the Agricultural interest of the county, and the necessity and importance of immediate and united effort in some measure best calculated to promote the general improvement in every branch of the same, the following resolutions and petition were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Senators of the eighth district, and the members of Assembly for the county of Erie, be requested to use their influence in passing a law making an annual appropriation from the state treasury of $25,000 for the purpose of promoting the agricultural interest, by establishing a state institution, and distributing in each county at the rate of $150 to each member of Assemby which such county shall be entitled to elect, to be applied in awarding premiums on agricultural productions, collecting choice and valuable seeds and animals, disseminating agricultural publications, and fostering those interests which relate strictly to agricultural improvement.

Resolved, That the several editors of newspapers in the eighth district, and the editors of the daily papers in Albany, of the Genesee Farmer, and New-York Farmer, be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this convention, with the petition and resolutions attached to the same.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to our agricultural brethren in different parts of the state to petition the legislature on the subjects above stated, and that they use their exertions for the passage of a law in accordance thereto.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York.

The undersigned, your petitioners, having met as delegates to an agricultural convention, and representing the several towns of Erie county, do respectfully represent to your honorable body, that taking a deep interest in the welfare of the state and their fellow citizens generally, they esteem it their duty to invite the attention of the legislature to the important and rapidly increasing interests of the agricultural population.

At the last session of the legislature, upon the petition of many inhabitants in several of the counties of our state, the committees on agriculture in each branch of that body made able reports on the policy and advantage of establishing an Institution for the promotion of agricultural science, and the extension of its benefits among our wide spread community; and also, of creating Agricultural Societies in the several counties of the state, appropriating from the treasury $25,000 annually for that object, allowing out of the same to each county $150 for every member of assembly such county shall be entitled to, and the balance to be used for the benefit of the Agricultural Institution.

To the conclusions and sentiments of those reports, the undersigned most heartily respond, and will express the opinion, that in no way do they believe so important services can be rendered to our state at large, and particularly of the farming community, as may be done by passing a law at the present session, to carry into effect the views therein expressed.

The undersigned have fully examined the draft of a bill introduced into the last house of assembly by Mr. Skinner, and purposely laid over for an expression from our citizens generally on its merits; and after full deliberation, we most earnestly pray that your honorable body will at its present session pass the same, or a bill with like provisions into a law, believing that a most benign and salutary influence will result to the general good of the state at large

LEWIS F ALLEN, *Chairman.*
Ralph Plumb, *Secretary.*

MONROE GARDEN AND NURSERY.

GREECE, NEAR ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.

Also, a few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis or Phillipine Mulberry, the white Italian Mulberry by the hundred or thousand, English Hawthorn Quicks, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mostly of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large Green House well filled with a large collection of choice Green-House Plants in good condition.

All orders, by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and packages delivered in Rochester or at the mouth of Genesee River.

ASA ROWE.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper

Catalogues may be had at the office of the Genesee Farmer—will be sent to those who wish them gratis October 5, 1833 f6m

COBB'S MANUAL OF CULTURE OF SILK, &c. sale by
HOYT, PORTER, & Co.

SONG OF THE BEES.

We watch for the light of the morn to break,
And color the Eastern sky,
With its blended hues of saffron and lake,
Then say to each other, "Awake! Awake!"
For our winter's honey is all to make,
And our bread for a long supply.

And off we hie to the hill and dell,
To the field, to the meadow and bower,
We love in the columbine's horn to dwell,
To dip in the lily with snow white bell,
To search the balm in its odorous cell,
The mint, and the rosemary flower.

We seek the bloom of the elegantine,
Of the painted thistle and briar;
And follow the steps of the wandering vine,
Whether it trail on the earth supine,
Or round the aspiring tree-top twine,
And reach for a state still higher.

While each on the good of her sister bent,
Is busy, and cares for all,
We hope for an evening with hearts content,
For the winter of life, without lament
That summer is gone, its hours misspent,
And the harvest is past recall.

From the Episcopal Watchman.

THE LITTLE NEGRO BOY.

"I cannot, cannot wash it off,"
Said the little negro boy,
Whose countenance ne'er shone
With the beaming light of joy,—
"I went down to the river's side,
While master's people slept,
But I could not, could not wash it off"—
Said the negro boy, and wept.

He had looked upon his master's child,
And thought with what delight
'T would fill his little breaking heart,
Were his brow so pure and white,
And softly to the river's brink
At early dawn he crept,
"I cannot, cannot wash it off"
Said the negro boy, and wept.

Though dark his brow as ebony,
And sable was his skin,
The gentle mind that he possess'd
Was pure and fair within;
But the Ethiope dyes which guilt and sin
Have spread o'er human clay,
Nor Pharpar's nor Abana's stream
Can cleanse or wash away.

Oh no! but there's a fountain pure,
Whose sacred source is heaven;
Whose ever living waters
To a sinful world are given—
"Wash in that fountain and be clean,"
Faith hears the Spirit say—
"Go to that pure and holy stream,
And wash the stains away."

How to Catch Crows.—Wilson, in his American Ornithology, says that crows have been employed to catch crows, by the following stratagem:—A live crow is pinned by the wings down to the ground on his back by the means of two sharp forked sticks. Thus situated, his cries are loud and incessant, particularly if any other crows are within view. These, sweeping down about him, are instantly grappled and held fast by the prostrate prisoner, with the same instinctive impulse that urges a drowning man to grasp at every thing within his reach. The game being disengaged from his clutches, the trap is again ready for another experiment; and by pinning down each captive successively, as soon as taken, in a short time you will probably have a large flock about you, in concert with the outrageous prisoners below. This method of catching crows is, I believe, practiced in some parts of England to catch jays, which make a most violent outcry when pinned to the ground.—*Jessie's Gleanings in Natural History.*

From the Brattleborough Messenger.

APPLES GOOD FOR CATTLE AND HOGS.

Mr. Editor—Allow me, through your columns, to lay before your readers a few facts on this subject, which may, perhaps, prove advantageous to farmers.

About ten years ago, in that part of New-York where I then resided, it was found by actual experiment to be a fact, that hogs, turned into an orchard with only the slops of the family, would gain two pounds per day. In 1828, while living with Mr. C. of Buckland, Mass., I persuaded him, though with much difficulty, to let me give apples to his hogs, during his absence. He was gone nearly a fortnight, and on returning came into the garden where I was, and says—"S——, what in the world have you been doing to my hogs while I have been gone?" I was startled, and answered, "I don't know, sir; why, what is the matter?" "Matter! why I could not get one of them out of his stye this forenoon." I was really afraid I had somehow killed his best hog, and exclaimed, "Why, what *is* the matter?" "I should think you had been stretching their skins a little, for I never saw hogs fatten so fast in my life." "I have given them apples a plenty," was the reply.

A man in Brattleborough, last week, on showing me a hog that weighed nearly fifteen score, said, "Here is a hog I am fattening entirely on sweet apples, boiled: father thinks they are better for hogs than potatoes."

A man in Guilford, conversing on the same subject, said to me—"There is a hog that will weigh over two hundred. I brought it home in July on my back. I have given it nothing but apples and a little slops for drink. I had no thoughts of his thriving so well; and my pigs do nicely on nothing but sweet apples."

To this list of facts I might add scores of similar ones; but a word to the wise is sufficient. Sweet apples are better than sour ones, but an occasional meal of the latter, for store or fattening hogs, I verily believe will be found to make them grow or fatten faster than so much corn. Hogs partly fattened become cloyed, dainty, and somewhat restive, and apples are just the thing to relax and open their intestines, and give them appetite and variety. And there is withal a deal of nourishment even in sour apples. A meal every day, or every other day, will help to put on the flesh faster than perhaps any other thing. Let any reader who doubts, just try it for himself, and he will be surprised at the effect. A trial can certainly do them no harm. Store hogs that have a plenty of apples, sweet or sour, or both, will thrive remarkably well.

Apples are also good for cattle, and even for cows. On this point allow me to state what I have seen, and therefore *know* to be true. I proposed to this same Mr. C. of B. to give apples to his cows. "No, by no means," said he, "nothing will dry them up so fast." This he confirmed by numerous instances of cows getting into orchards and becoming dry. But after a while he consented to let me *try* it. I did try it perhaps ten times, giving them apples for a few days, weighing their milk, and then doing the same without feeding them apples. They gave from a quarter to one half more milk when they had apples than when they had none. The experiment satisfied Mr. C. and he bade me put up near two hundred bushels of sour apples for his cows and hogs. He gave a few occasionally to his horse. I think it was January before we gave out the last.

Ripe apples are peculiarly good for the human constitution, especially when taken in the forepart of the day. And why not equally as good for beasts? I know that an opinion generally prevails that sour apples will dry up milch cows quicker than almost any thing else; and so they will when taken in too large quantities at a time. Let cows break into an orchard, and fill themselves with apples until they can scarcely move, and it will dry up their milk—but not more than green corn will. Too many potatoes eaten at a time will have the same effect. But this argues nothing against a moderate quantity, and no more in the case of apples than in that of corn or potatoes. Let any man begin with a small quantity, say less than a peck, and increase the quantity as they become accustomed to them, and a hundred to one if he does not find the growth of both store and fattening cattle and hogs, as well as the milk of cows, to be thereby increased from a quarter to one half.

But it is objected that cattle are liable to get "choked" by them. So they are when they break into an orchard and you run to get them out. They will go to one tree and fill their mouths, and before they have masticated these sufficiently to be able to swallow them, they again fill their mouths, greedy to secure as many as possible. But let them go quietly to a pile and take their own time for eating, and there is little if any danger of their choking.

Now if these things are facts, let me in conclusion ask if it is not evidently the design of God that we give our superabundance of fruit to our stock, rather than that we should distil it into a poison, the effect of which is most destructive to the mind and the body of man?

A has been Farmer.

Farm Horses Fed on Steeped Barley.—The barley is steeped forty-eight hours in a close wrought wicker basket, fixed into a cask of water, for the convenience of draining it when taken out. It is then laid on the floor to sprout, where it requires some little care. The kernels should be examined by opening them; and if the nip of the sprout is half way up, it is then ready to use; if suffered to grow through the kernel, then the saccharine matter will be exhausted, and the nutritious part lost. No more should be steeped at one time than is used at this state of vegetation.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

Rensselar Sheep.—Mr. Grove, an extensive wool grower in the town of Hoosick, has a flock of fine Saxony sheep, of superior blood and quality. *Henry Clay* becoming familiar with their merit, made application to Mr. G. for a few to improve his stock. *Fifteen* have consequently been sent. They were shipped at this city for Baltimore last week.—*Troy Press.*

To Preserve Potatoes.—Chance has led to the discovery of a method of preserving potatoes, which is both simple and attended with little or no expense. A housekeeper had placed in his cellar a quantity of charcoal. Having removed it in autumn, without sweeping the dust which covered the ground, he caused a large quantity of potatoes to be laid on it. Towards spring those roots were preserved and had thrown out no shoots, and were as fresh and well flavored as ever.

TO BUILDERS AND FARMERS.

HIGHLY important and useful improvement in securing Frame buildings against the effects of the external atmosphere.

The subscriber is owner and proprietor of the Patent, taken out in 1832, by Ebenezer Mix, Esq., of Batavia, for his very important improvement in securing houses and other farm buildings against the effects of *heat*, *frost* and *moisture* in the atmosphere.

This improvement was noticed in the Genesee Farmer, in the fall of 1832, and is now offered to the public notice. Its cheapness and importance to the comfort of buildings, strongly recommend it to the attention of a discerning community.

By this improvement the great and long desired point, of disarming the external atmosphere of its unpleasant effects upon the comfort and well being of families is very fully attained.

Applications to the subscriber, post paid, inclosing the inconsiderable equivalent of five dollars, will procure for the applicant the privilege with instructions for using the said Patent-right in the erection of one single building or dwelling house.

oct 5-6m JOHN LOWBER.

Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1833.